STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). LXV.

A NEW GENUS, NEOCABRERIA.

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

There is a small group of South American species that because of superficial differences have not previously been placed together in systems of classification. Microscopic examination proves that these species are very closely related to each other, sharing hairs on the inner surface of the corolla and deeply bilobed anther appendages. In general characters the species are Critonoid though the stylar appendages are slightly more papillose than most members of that group. In general habit the group is more like some members of the Gyptoid series which is prominent in eastern South America, but none of these have hairs on the inside of the corolla.

One of the reasons the species have been separated in treatments is because of the pronounced hairyness of one of the species, a condition that extends on to the surface of the receptacle. The real relationships of the species seem very remote from anything else which has been placed in the section Hebeclinium, however. The two primary species also differ in the number of flowers per head. Neocabreria serrulata is usually cited as having 10-12 flowers while N. malacophylla usually has 20-25 flowers.

With this distinctive genus we wish to honor the noted South American botanist and author of many papers on the Eupatorieae, Angel L. Cabrera, Director of the Museo de La Plata, Argentina.

Neocabreria R.M.King and H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae herbaceae vel suffrutescentes erectae pauce ramosae. Caules subglabri superne parce vel dense pubescentes. Folia opposita breviter petiolata angusta elliptica basi cuneata margine serrulata superne parce pubescentia inferne villosa. Inflorescentiae corymboso-paniculatae; pedicelli pubescentes. Involucri squamae imbricatae 25-30 inaequilongae 3-4 seriatae oblongae extus parce pubescentes intus glabrae vel hirsutae; receptacula plana vel pauce convexa glabra vel dense hirsuta. Flores 10-25 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares 5-lobatae extus inferne glabrae intus hirsutae, cellulis oblongis parietibus interioribus plerumque sinuosis, lobis aequilateraliter triangularibus vel longioribus extus glabris vel glanduliferis ad apicem vix mamillosis intus laevibus; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore angusta,

cellulis infernis plerumque quadratis, parietibus annulis plerumque transversis ornatis, thecis basi non hastatis cellulis exothecialibus subquadratis, appendicibus antherarum valde bilobatis. styli inferne non incrassati glabri, appendicibus late linearibus dense mamillosis vel sublaevibus; achaenia prismatica 4-5-costata setifera inferne angustata, punctis plerumque in seriebus transversis; carpopodia indistincta; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis 30-40 usque ad apicem rigidis non dilatatis scabris persistentibus, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium serrulatum A.P.Decandolle.

Our studies of the genus indicate that it contains the following three species.

Neocabreria concinna R.M.King & H.Robinson, nom. nov. Eupatorium concinnum A.P.Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 156. 1836. not E. concinnum Hook. & Arn. Brazil.

Neocabreria malacophylla (Klatt) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium malacophyllum Klatt, Jahrb., Hamburg. Wiss. Anstalt., 9: 125. 1892. Eupatorium niederleinii Hieronymus, Bot. Jahrb. 22: 763. 1897. S. Brazil to N. Argentina.

Neocabreria serrulata (A.P.Decandolle) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium serrulatum A.P.Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 147. 1836. Eupatorium acuminatum Hook. & Arn., Comp. Bot. Mag. 1: 241. 1835 (1836). S.Brazil.

Acknowledgement

This study was supported in part by the National Science Foundation Grant GB- 20502 to the senior author.